THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1085.] SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and spinage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.

Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Salsafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Asparagus.
White-curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certsficates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season wil expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803. 3mhs.

Wanted to purchase with Cash, A NEGRO GIRL,

From 12 to 15 years of age.—Enquire the Printer. (eptf.)

WANTED,

A N active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have publ c business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, } tMar.14.
17th January, 1803. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, *Administrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins,*

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.
Brown Sugar.
Green Coffee.
German Steel.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.
Flemish Sheeting.
Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Foolscap and Post Paper.
Scotch Snuff.
Pepper.
Castile Soap.

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House; and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,

Adam Craig, C. C. H, C. R.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save as they may be assured they are of but little use.) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the 1st of April next, a convenient

STORE HOUSE & LOT,

With the necessary appendages,

WELL inclosed, in a rich, populous and wealthy neighborhood, in the county of Amherst, on the main road leading from New-Glasgow to Lynchburg, five miles from the former and fifteen from the latter; twelve miles from Camden's Warehouse on James River, where the road leading from that place to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, intersects and crosses the Lynchburg road.—For further information enquire of Mr. James Taliaferro of Richmond, or the subscriber near the premises.

DANIEL TUCKER.

March 1, 1803. 5t‡

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

From the FRANKFORT PALLADIUM of Feb. 1803.

Law of Kentucky.

☞ *Deeming it a matter of consequence to gentlemen residing out of the state, who hold lands here, to have the earliest information of the following act, we have assigned it a place as soon as it was convenient. It may be useful to add, that, we are informed, the damages spoken of in the act, began to operate on the first day of the present month.*

An act respecting the sales of Lands for the non payment of Taxes.

Approved, Dec. 23, 1802.

BE it enacted by the general assembly, *That the register of the land office shall not dispose of any tract of land, the property of a non-resident, on account of any tax or taxes due thereon, until the first Monday in November, 1804; and the auditor shall not transmit to the register a list of such lands, nor shall they be advertised, as heretofore, in the year 1803; but when the tax that may be due upon any tract of land belonging to a non-resident shall not be paid according to law, there shall be charged by the auditor fifty per cent. per annum thereon from the time such taxes became due, until the same be paid; and the said damages, as well as the principal sum, shall operate as a lien upon the land until the amount of the said tax with the damages aforesaid be paid into the treasury.*

This act shall be in force from its passage.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. III.)

Louisiana is usually divided by geographers, into the lower, and upper.—The lower is that part which lies between the sea, and the conflux of the river Yasous with the Mississippi. The lands of lower Louisiana are of a red clay, and so compact as to afford a solid foundation, for any building whatever. This clay is covered by a light earth, which is almost black but very fertile. The grass upon the higher grounds grows to the height of three feet, but in valleys and lower situations, six feet high. Towards the end of September, the inhabitants set both successively on fire; and in eight days after, so rich is the soil, that the young grass will shoot up seven or eight inches.

The end of August, or beginning of September, is the best season to explore and visit the inner parts of Louisiana.—Then travellers are delighted by the prospect of fine extensive plains, adorned with thickets and clumps of oak and hiccory, and covered in great profusion with various flowers and plants, that are agreeable to the eye, and delicious to the smell. The more they advance towards the north, the more beautiful and fertile, the country appears, abounding in evesy species of game.—The herds of deer are numerous, and buffaloes are frequently seen grazing in droves of five and six hundred; pheasants, partridges, doves, and ducks, are also plentiful, with all sorts of aquatic birds, and great variety of fish.

The passes and entrances of the Mississippi are as rude to the eye, as the interior part of the province is delightful and pleasing. The west coast of the river is flat and sandy, but on the east the lands are higher, with a light mould about three feet in depth, and covered with lofty trees. The Mississippi, after its junction with the Missouri, is generally muddy, and no vessel can enter it when the waters are high, on account of the prodigious number of trees, and great quantities of dead wood, which the river floats down.

The indian nations inhabiting the territory of Louisiana are very numerous. The language of those who live in the latitude of the Natchez, is in a figurative stile like the orientals; but in general they have two dialects; the one of the nobles, and the other of the people. The women soften their words more than the men, and speak in a smoother tone of voice. They are educated in the most abject submission to their sovereign, who has the title of the Great Sun or Chief of the Natchez. They acknowledge a supreme being, whom they call Coyocop-Chill, or infinitely great spirit.

They begin their year in the month of March, and have a practice similar to the inhabitants of Asia, and Africa, of making a feast at the appearance of every new moon, which takes its name from the animals then usually hunted, or from the principal fruits reaped in the preceding month. The first month is called that of the deer; the second the strawberry moon; the third that of the small corn; the fourth the water melons; the fifth the fish; the sixth the mulberries; the seventh the maize or great corn, which is the greatest feast of all; the eighth is that of the turkies; the ninth is the Buffalo; the tenth the bears; the eleventh the cold meal moon; the twelfth the chesnuts, and the thirteenth the walnuts.

The Spaniards being jealous of the French, formed a settlement at the Assinsis; but in 1719, the grant of Louisiana, was transferred from M. Crozat, to the West-India or Mississippi company, and M. de la Bianville was appointed governor general. The capital of the colony was then at New-Orleans, where the French sent eight hundred men from Rochelle, in three ships, on board of which, embarked M. le Page Du Pratz, who afterwards published a history of the province. The company undertook to transport the adventurers, with their servants and effects, at their expense, as also to lodge, maintain, and convey them to their several grants. New-Orleans was so called, in honor of the Duke of Orleans, then Regent of France. This town is situated to the east, on the banks of the Mississippi, in 30 north latitude.

The settlement at Mobile was the first in the colony, which was then the residence of the commandant general, the commissary general, the staff officers and others of the government; but it

was [illegible] inconvenient and another settlement was made at Isle Dauphine. The settlement of Mobile was ten leagues from its harbour, on the banks of the river of that name; and Isle Dauphine, opposite the mouth of the river, about four leagues from the coast.

The Canadians in Louisiana are said to be in number, ten thousand, and are principally settled at the Illinois. The French had several hostilities with the Indians, particularly the Chitimachas, and the Natchez, whom they obliged to submit and carried the latter as slaves to New-Orleans, where they were imprisoned and sent to St. Domingo, that the whole nation might be extirpated, which was almost effectually done; for most of them were destroyed or taken prisoners, and the rest retreated to the Chickesaws.--Val. History of North America, published by Becket, & Co. London, 1778. quarto, vol. 2d, page 185.

A few months previous to the peace of 1763, Louisiana was ceded to the king of Spain. The inhabitants of the province were however generally ignorant of the cession, until eighteen months after, when the then governor, Monsieur de Abadie published the king of France's letter to him, which contained the article of the treaty relative to the cession of the territory on the western bank of the Mississippi. The Spaniards did not take possession of the province, until 1767, when Don Antonio Ulloa arrived at New-Orleans, with two thousand soldiers from the Havannah.

In the northern part of Louisiana, forty five miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, a settlement was commenced, conducted by Col. Morgan of New-Jersey, under the patronage of the Spanish king. The spot intended for the city was called New-Madrid, and was in Latitude 36 30. The limits of New-Madrid were to extend four miles south, and two miles west from the river, so as to cross a beautiful lake one hundred yards wide, and several miles in length, emptying itself, by a constant rapid stream, through the centre of the city. The banks of this lake, which was called St. Annis, are high and plensant. On each side streets were laid out, one huadred feet wide, and a road was to be continued round it of the same breadth. A street one hundred and twenty feet wide, on the banks of the Mississippi was also projected, and the trees were directed to be preserved for the same purpose. Twelve acres in the most central part of the plan, were intended in like manner, to be improved for public walks; and one lot of twelve acres was reserved for the king's use.

"New-Madrid (says Winterbotham) from its local situation and adventitious privileges, is in a prospect of being the great emporium of the western country, unless the free navigation of the Mississippi should be opened to the United States; and even should this desired event take place, which probably will not without a rupture with Spain, this must be a place of trade; for here will naturally center the immense quantities of produce that will be borne down the Illinois, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their various branches; and if the carriers can find as good a market for their cargoes here, as at New-Orleans, or the West-Indies, and can procure the articles they desire, they will gladly save themselves the difficulties and dangers of navigating the long Mississippi."—Vol. 4, page 71. The same writer in speaking of the town of New-Orleans, says—"The wretched policy of New-Orleans, unless changed, will insure a revolution in the Spanish colonies, so long as the governo, can dictate laws and dispense with them at his pleasure, and create monopolies in trade for his own and his favorites advantage, as is now the case, there can be no stability in the commerce of this place. The exclusive right even of supplying the market with fresh beef, pork, veal, mutton, is monopolized. No farmer or planter is allowed to kill his own beef, swine, calf or sheep, and send it to market; he must sell it to the king's butcher, as he is called, at the price he is pleased to give; and this man retails it out at a certain price agreed upon by the governor, in just such pieces as he thinks proper, through a window or grate. Ask for a roasting piece, and he will give you a thin or brisket of beef; point to the piece you want, and he will tell you it is engaged to your superior."—Page 73.

Those who are desirous of obtaining satisfactory information respecting the soil, climate, and natural productions of Louisiana, will have to consult the Historical Memoirs of Monsieur Du Mont, and the History of Monsieur le Page Du Pratz, who treat very fully on all these subjects. The former author in speaking of the minerals of Louisiana says,—"there are certainly mines both of gold and silver; as also fine stones of rock chrystal; quaries of marble and slate:" and Du Pratz, vol. 1. p. 364, observes, "with regard to the negligence that the French seem to have shewn in searching for these mines, and in digging them, we ought to take due notice, that in order to open a silver mine, for example, you must advance at least 100,000 crowns before you can expect to get a penny of profit from it; and that the people in the country are not in a condition to be at any such charge.—Add to this, that the inhabitants are too ignorant of these affairs, and the Spaniards are too discreet to instruct them; and the French in Europe were too backward and timorous to engage in such an undertaking: yet it is certain, that the thing had been already done, and that some particular reasons had caused it to be laid aside."

The free navigation of the Mississippi was secured to the United States, both by the peace of 1783, and our treaty with Spain in 1795. The definitive treaty between Great Britain and America, signed the 1st of September, 1783, expressly mentioned, that the navigation of the Mississippi should for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States of America.

The 4th article and the 22d of the treaty with Spain and the United States, also stipulated, that the navigation of the Mississippi should be free and open to the subjects of the king of Spain and the citizens of the Union. But these two articles I shall consider at full in my next number.

PERTINAX.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To T. RODNEY, Esq.

Dover, near Wilmington.

SIR,

I BELIEVE it is easier, at this day even, to decide, who is *not* the writer of the celebrated letters under the signature of Junius, than who *is*. I too, as well as you, have had many conversations with General Lee concerning the author of these said letters. Without intending to question the veracity of your assertion, namely, "that *he* acknowledged to you, that he was the author of them," I mean to deny *the fact*: he told me himself he was *not* the author, by telling me, that Gerrard Hamilton (distinguished by the appellation of single-speech Hamilton) *was*.

I have related the anecdote twenty years to most of my acquaintances, whenever the conversation happened to turn on this topic.

"I was one morning breakfasting with "Lord Thanet," said he, "and afterwards rode with him to Hyde-Park. "Just as we were getting on, or after we "had gotten on our horses, he observed "to me, Lee I have discovered who is "the author of Junius. A few days ago "at this very spot, Gerrard Hamilton "said, when we were conversing on and "criticising the public political characters of our country, "My Lord, take "it from me, *honour and honesty* are no "longer *tickets of admission* at the court "of St James's." In a few days after "this marked observation, I saw in Junius* the very words—"A man of *ho*"*nour* has no *ticket of admission* at St. "James's." "I was convinced," added Lord Thanet, "from that day, that Hamilton was the author."—And so was I, said General Lee. By questioning *his* assertion to you, we do no injury to his manes; for, if he were the author, by disclosing this circumstance, he forfeited his word to the public. In his dedication he pledges himself never to reveal it. "If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole depositary of my own secret, and it shall perish with me." Mr. Burwell of Richmond, heard General Lee relate the above story as I have stated. You seem confirmed in the opinion of General Lee's being the author, not only from his assertion, but from the dilemma into which you brought him. "General Lee replied, to his certain knowledge Lord Chatham was not the author; that no man, not even Woodfall, knew.—That the secret rested with himself, and forever would remain with him. I replied no, General Lee, if you certainly know what you have affirmed, it can no longer remain solely with him; for, certainly, no one could know what you have affirmed, but the author himself." Any man, not under the obligation of an oath in a court of law, might have said, in the licentiousness of general conversation, that he *certainly knew* Lord Chatham was not the author. I say so now; I am certain he was not, and here is my authority: "But unfortunately for this country, Mr. Grenville was at any rate to be distressed, because he was minister; and Mr. Pitt and Lord Cambden were to be the patrons of America, because they were in opposition. Their declaration gave spirit and argument to the colonies; and while, perhaps, they meant no more than the ruin of a minister, they in effect divided one half of the empire from the other."†

No man so truly and severely criticises himself, even in his cabinet; never in the press. He might safely say Lord Chatham was certainly not the author. Woodfall always declared, as I have been informed, that he knew not who was the author; and upon the authority of Junius, said it never would be known.—"He was the depositary of his own secret, and it should perish with him."—Upon this declaration, it was commonly said, that no man, not even Woodfall, knew—that the secret rested with himself, and would remain with him for ever. So much for the dilemma.

The style of General Lee is very different from Junius, except where he manifestly aims at imitating him. General Lee's is a crouded style, strong, nervous, bold. His ideas flowed so quick, that he could not arrange, nor direct them; he had them not under command:—hence his writing is replete with parentheses.

Junius could call up his ideas at pleasure, had them in chaste order, and never suffered them to extravagate. In his writings you will see fewer parentheses, than in almost any writer in our language, except Swift. *His* style has no looseness; it is always

Teres atque rotundus.

General Lee was both a man of abilities and of acquirements; but his acquirements were *different* from those of the writer of Junius; and his abilities, tho' confessed, *not equal* to such a task.

The sentiments (political ones I mean) of these two men were variant. Junius ridicules the distinction between legislation and taxation, and denies their separability. He considered the legislative power of the mother country the right of parliament, in short, as supreme; but agreed with Mr. Burke in the impolicy of ever exercising it. General Lee denied the power and right of parliament to tax the colonies, and all his writings, and arguments in conversation, went to this extent. Junius was well versed in parliamentary learning, as his letters, concerning the decision of the House of Commons on the Middlesex election, evince. Gen. Lee knew nothing more of parliamentary affairs or history, than what he collected from reading the debates, and was more ignorant of parliamentary learning than any man of his general knowledge and opportunity I ever knew; particularly the case of Middlesex, I remember, he did not understand, had never studied it, nor ever read the ablest argument by Ruffhead, under the inspection of Sir Fletcher Norton, "The case of the Middlesex election considered," before I lent it to him, and said he thought it unanswerable. As to law, it was the daily subject of his censure and ridicule; I doubt whether he ever read even Blackstone's Commentaries. I speak from knowledge when I say, learned as he was—a scholar—a man of Belle Lettre—an historian—he was perfectly unacquainted with law. Could he have written, or any man who had not studied the law, the sixty-eighth letter to Lord Mansfield on the bailment of Eyre? I can venture to affirm, except in that letter, he never saw or heard of "being taken with the manner," and would sooner have written in the style of Steadling versus Stiles, than in the learned argumentative manner of Junius in this elaborate composition. I conclude then that Gen. Lee, notwithstanding his assertion, from *the anecdote* he related to me—from *his style* of writing—from his *sentiments*—and from *his learning* and general *acquirements*, was not the author of Junius. I persuade myself, that I have offered to you by this discussion no offence; if I have, it is not my intention. I rather think we both have the same end in view—the development of truth, and on our arrival at it, on this or on any other occasion, we should feel similar gratification.

Quid verum, atque decens curo, et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.

I have the honour to be, with every consideration of respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

RALPH WORMELEY.

Rosegill, 3d March, 1803.

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* *Vide 68th Letter on the bailment of Eyre at the latter.*

† *First Letter. p. 38—London Ed: 1785.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

In the Centinel of New-Ark of the 1st inst. there is a letter from Mr. Gould, the editor of that paper, in answer to some observations which I made on W. S. Pennington's letter to the editors of the American Citizen. Mr. Gould says,

"*During the time that Mr. Wood resided in this Town, I recollect of having had frequent conversation with him on the subject of Mr. Burr's conduct, and frequently mentioned the circumstances as related by Mr. Pennington in his letter to the editors of the American Citizen, as an additional evidence in my mind of the correctness of the allegations against Mr. Burr—but I never said that Mr. Pennington had communicated them to the editors of the Citizen, nor that he intended doing it—I gave it as my opinion that they would be communicated; but this was wholly unauthorized by any thing I had heard Mr. Pennington say.*"

As Mr. Gould is a person in whose word I should place every reliance, it is possible that I might have misunderstood him, when I said, that W. S. Pennington had communicated with the editors of the American Citizen before the month of August; but this is nothing to the purpose, whether he did or did not. Mr. Gould confirms all that was material in my observations, viz—That Mr. Pennington betrayed the confidence which was placed in him by Mr. Williams of Poughkepsie, ; and that when he penned the following sentence—"It is a thing that has ever been foreign from my expectations, that any thing which passed between Mr. Robert Williams and myself, on the subject to which you allude, would ever become a matter of public investigation," he must have been conscious in his own mind, that he was recording his name to a falsehood.

JOHN WOOD.

☞ The New-Ark Gazette and the Centinel, are requested to insert the above.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Sch'r Sukey, Lewis, New-York.
Sloop Maria, Read, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sloop Larke, Weekes, Rhode-Island.
Sch'r Harlaquin, Franklin, Philadelphia.

Duane, the organ of the Public Will.

This agent of democracy has at length been detected in a species of *Leger de Main*, that in England would exalt him to that eminence, which it is said he was once promised from Sir John Shore.—But in the transaction to which we allude, we do not really know, whether the Organ, or Mr. Clay, the Pennsylvania member, or the foolish Hibernians who trusted a memorial to congress in the hands of a person who was expelled from India by his own confession in the most disgraceful manner, are most to be censured. The circumstance was this. A number of Aliens in Carlisle county, Pennsylvania, had drawn up a petition to congress, praying for a modification in the naturalization bill. This petition was committed to the care of Duane and Mr. Clay. When a similar petition from Chester county was rejected on account of some exceptionable expressions, what scheme do the two Alien representatives fall upon? They do not send back the petition to their constituents, in order to be altered, as both honor and honesty would have dictated; but they take a pair of scissars, and cut and trim the precious document, according to their own views and ideas, and then present it to congress, as coming from the Aliens in Carlisle county, Pennsylvania. The infamy of such a transaction must be obvious to every person; indeed we can discern no difference between altering a petition in the absence of the petitioners, and that of a forgery. But such secret knavery and *works of darkness* can only be expected from persons of the description of Duane, who are expelled from the dominions of their sovereign;—who raise disturbance and faction in the country that receives them after their disgrace; and who do not blush to rip open the secrets and private history of inoffensive individuals. From Mr. Clay, we expected other conduct, and we hope he may be able to clear himself of this odium, which is at present affixed to him by Dr. Leib.

Our *worthy* representative, John Clopton, has lately addressed a circular letter to his constituents. We should have published it in the Virginia Gazette had his *prophetic* letter of 1796, been fulfilled in its several predictions. Until then, Mr. Clopton must excuse us, if we regard him as a political prophet on whom no reliance can be placed. We think it proper, however, that the citizens of Richmond should be reminded of Mr. Clopton's prophecy in 1796:—"It can hardly be a matter of mere probability, but all accounts from that country (Great Britain) corroborate the idea, that a revolution must take place, unless the system of policy now prevailing there should be changed."

"If we take a view of the region opposite to them, (France) we shall see a different scene displaying.—We shall there see a nation emerged from the depths of oppression; and after having crumbled to dust the chains of despotism, by which they had long been fettered, they are seen forming a rational system of government on the basis of the common rights of man.—They had been reduced to the most abject *grade* of political dejection; they had been driven to the highest *pitch* of political despair."

"Amidst a war waged against them by a combination perhaps unparalleled; amidst much tumult, much conflict of party, they oppose the combination with a heroism, perhaps unrivalled; they weaken the armed bands, which had taken the field against them—they separate some of the parts of the combination by their valour and by their address; they convert them from the state of enemies to the pleasing condition of friends and allies.—Amidst a seeming chaos of confusion, they conquer in battle—they flourish in agriculture, in arts, and in sciences—they exhibit a spirit of patriotism—they erect a fabrick of republican government which will, in all probability, display a radiance of human glory not surpassed, if equalled, by any on our globe. This is one of the mighty events produced by oppression extended to an intolerable degree—and similar causes producing similar effects—may we not expect that the nation just spoken of (Great Britain) will soon be driven to the necessity of working out for themselves a revolution equally important?"

Mr. Clopton concludes this lengthy address of 1796 by entreating all his fellow citizens to believe him. We ask Mr. Clopton—ought his fellow citizens now to believe him?

The New-York Gazette observes, that the reflections cast upon Mr. Burger for giving Mr. Spencer a certificate of his good character, seems to be improper, that it was only what one *christian* ought to do to another. We think the title *Palmerian* is more applicable to Mr. Burger than that of *christian*.

The Chronicle Express says that Logan, the celebrated Mingo chief, mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on Virginia, was killed twenty years ago.

There is a species of inconsistency, in the political department of this paper, which we do not rightly understand.—In the Express of March 3d, a writer who signs himself K, launches forth into the most ridiculous eulogiums on the character and conduct of Mr. Jefferson; while in the preceding number of the Chronicle Express, of Feb. 28, another writer, calling himself an inhabitant of New-York, inveighs in the bitterest, and in our opinions just terms, both against the Clintonian editor and his supporters. Now it is well known that Mr. Jefferson himself is the principal of the Clintonian party. Was not the Manchester fugitive received only a twelvemouth ago, with the utmost cordiality at the table of the President? Has Mr. Jefferson, since shaking hands with this disturber of the peace, exhibited any signs of displeasure at his conduct? Did not the American Citizen, immediately after Cheetham's return from Mr. Jefferson's table, commence the train of slander, which the Chronicle alludes to? Has not De Witt Clinton the patron of the Citizen, dined repeatedly with the President this winter at Washington, and been more in his private company than any other man? Has not the same De Witt Clinton been a principal at all the meetings in honor of Mr. Jefferson, while Mr. Burr, the patron of the Chronicle Express, has been excluded from them? How will the Chronicle account for this?

From Charleston papers of the 1st inst. we have received advices from London Papers to the 23d January. The only material article of information which they contain is that the bankruptcy of the great mercantile house of Carne, Bezard, & Co. at Paris, will, it is expected, occasion considerable delay in the expedition to Louisiana, as this house was to furnish the provisions for that armament.

Remarks on the proclamation for a Democratic festival, at New-Haven, continued.

"*We will rejoice that a standing army, an expensive navy, an odious excise, and a useless judiciary, are no more.*"

On the subject of the standing army, as it has been improperly termed, there has been much absurd and senseless declamation. Truth has been perverted to answer party purposes, and the whole state of the business has been intentionally and grossly misrepresented. The manner in which this subject is introduced into the proclamation, exhibits a total destitution of candor and of truth. That "a standing army is no more," is mentioned as a specific cause of rejoicing, at a festival, expressly dedicated to the celebration of President Jefferson's election. What is the language here implied? Is it not, that the federal administration needlessly raised a standing army, which Mr. Jefferson, during his economical and mild reign, has disbanded? The statement, in this view, is altogether incorrect.—At the moment

when this country was apparently on the verge of war—when France had already made a practical declaration *of hostility, it was judged expedient to place ourselves in a defensive attitude. The wise maxim of* WASHINGTON, *"That a preparation for war is the best preservative of peace," was carried into practice. Our cities were fortified, and an army raised for the occasion. But no sooner were the clouds dissipated—no sooner was the occasion, which called the army into being, removed, than the Federalists themselves revoked the military establishment. In disbanding the army, Mr. Jefferson had no hand. It was wholly a measure of the Federalists. And the attempt to impress our misinformed citizens with the belief that the reduction of the army was a measure of the present administration, is* base, disingenuous, *and* pitiful. *But, we will repress our indignant feelings!*

"Expensive Navy."—*It must be highly amusing to see the Connecticut democrats assemble to "rejoice* (In honor of Mr. Jefferson) *that an expensive navy is no more," just at the moment, when he and his associates are employed in making an "expensive" addition to a navy, a part of which, by the by happens to be still in existence. It is the more amusing, when we recollect the late attempts of the President to push his "expensive" project of a Dry Dock intended to contain a fleet of twelve 74's. Is there not a degree of indelicacy in the business of lugging, at the present time, the extinction of an "expensive navy" into a Bill of Rejoicing? Does it not look, to say the least of it, something like "bordering on the burlesque"? Will the President think ye, join you in rejoicing at this "side stroke" against his favorite project! Sticklers for economy! with more consistency of character might you assemble to weep over the ill-judged destruction of so great a part of our "expensive navy"! With more propriety might you mourn over the immense waste of public property at the auction hall, and in the waters of the Potomac! Well might you exhaust your mutual sympathies, in sad lamentation that your beloved President, instead of demanding new appropriations for building vessels of war, cannot, on this pressing occasion, call into action those, which were wantonly, or at least unnecessarily and imprudently sacrificed!*

The phrase "expensive navy," as used in the proclamation, appears to convey a censure on the establishment of the navy. Do the high toned Connecticut democrats, at this late day, call in question the policy of our naval establishment? Do they presume to announce it a profligate or useless measure? Do they remember the extraordinary circumstances which produced it—which rendered it essential to the preservation of our property, and the very existence of our commercial cities? Have they forgotten the many millions of property captured on the high seas? Have they forgotten the armed ships, infesting our extensive coast, and "lying in wait" for our merchantmen at the very harbor's mouth? Have they forgotten the consternation which universally pervaded our country? Do they not recollect how soon our little navy drove the privateers from our coasts, and secured to our commerce the safe navigation of the ocean? Do they not recollect, that the navy saved to the government, a sum equal to many times its cost? Do they not recollect, that, on a fair experiment, almost every individual in the United States was compelled to acknowledge the sound policy of the establishment?

N. Y. Spectator.

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

Received by the Jesse from Greenock, arrived at New-York.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

I send you an account of the second meeting of the Swiss Deputies.

As soon as the sitting opened, the deputation sent to have an audience of the first consul at St. Cloud, reported the particulars of the conference with which they had been honoured. The following is the substance of Bonaparte's address to them:

"The more I learn of your country, said Bonaparte, so much the more am I convinced that I cannot, with advantage, have more than a single government. By the representative system, the Democratic Cantons would be subjected to the necessity of payments to which they are unaccustomed. The descendants of William Tell must know neither the restraint of chains, nor the payment of imposts. But on the other hand, for Berne, and the other great Cantons, the attempts at pure Democracy were absurd. Your different Cantons must of necessity have diversities of constitutional arrangement. With three leading exceptions, you must be re-established nearly in the same political order in which you were before. The inequality of rights which subsisted among the old Cantons; the relations between Sovereign and subject states; with the prerogatives of the Patrician families; must be abolished for ever. Under these corrections of the constitutions of the Cantons, Swisserland may possess a Federal government of effective vigour.

"For the maintenance of an independent central government, your country is, by the invincible parsimony of nature, too poor. Your Government cannot be other than one which may be supported without a burthensome civil list. You cannot now act that part, among the Great Powers of Europe, to which you were formerly not unequal, when those which now constitute the Great Powers were subdivided into a multitude of petty states. Your real force would be enfeebled, your present militia would be lost by the institution of a standing army. You might, indeed, become great by forming two departments of France. But from France you are separated by the internal indestructible barriers of nature. Between two powers, between which there is a balance of force and influence, you are safe. Preserve your neutrality, your law, your political tranquility, your good morals; and your fortune cannot but be happy. Confederative government enfeebles great states; but, by concentrating, invigorates the energies of those which are small. Besides, whom would you place at the head of your central government? If several persons, would there not be a division of their opinions and interest? If one man, who is there among you, whom you would all be willing to invest, with the necessary confidence and authority? I, invested as I am, by the confidence of a great nation, with the power of its supreme magistracy, could not undertake to govern you. Should you chuse a native of Zurich, the inhabitants of Berne would be dissatisfied. By the choice of a Catholic, offence would be given to the Protestants. By the restoration of the government of the Cantons, you may become happier than by any central government. During the existence of one single government for all Swisserland, what have you known but incessant and unavailing changes? Last year, you drove away a Diet legitimately nominated by the people. Of the 11th of April, of your last constitution, I cannot approve; a central government cannot be maintained among you, without the presence of French troops. Your present government knows this by experience. Its members spoke the voice of patriotism, in consenting that the French troops should be withdrawn; but their prudence in that consent was not justified by the events which followed. As a French citizen I cannot but add, that Swisserland, though independent in regard to its own affairs, must not be so in its relations to France.

"No English emissaries are to be entertained in Swisserland. With England the Swiss must enter into no treaty!! The government of Berne has been ever in the habit of seeking the support of foreign Powers hostile to France. This example was allowed by Reding, and the other leaders in the last insurrection. Such must never again be the policy of Swisserland. France will never permit the Leman territory, of which the inhabitants are by blood and language allied to the French, to become again subjects to the Swiss. The basis of your new structure must be taken from the revolution and the will of the people. In the whole, the people must be satisfied, and no taxes must be imposed."

The Moniteur contains an articl representing the revenue of the Republic to be in a most flourishing condition. The revenues are near four millions sterling above the receipt of the preceding year: In consequence of those flattering statements, their funds continue to rise; they are 56 f. 60 c.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

On the 25th, the consuls issued an arrete for the establishment of Chambers commerce in the cities of Lyons, Rouen, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Brussels, Antwerp, Nantes, Dunkirk, Lisle, Mentz, Nismes, Avignon, Stratsburgh, Montpellier, Geneva, Bayonne, Toulouse, Tours, Carcassonne, Amiens, and Havre. These chambers are to consist of fifteen merchants in such of the above places as have a population of 30,000, and of nine in the others, exclusively of the Prefect, who is a member, and president, EX OFFICIO, and mayor of such of them as are not seats of prefecture. The members must have been personally engaged in commerce for ten years. Their duty is to lay before government their views as to the means of augmenting the prosperity of Commerce, to acquaint it with the causes which impede its progress, to point out new resources, to superintend the execution of public enterprises connected with commerce, such as the clearing of harbours, the navigation of rivers, and the execution of the laws and arretes relative to contraband trade.

The French government, since the union of Piedmont to France, imposed a duty equal to a prohibition on all unmanufactured silks imported into the French territory from foreign countries. An abolition of that duty was lately solicited by the manufacturers of the department of Rouen. Their request has been denied for the sake of encouraging the raisers of silk in Piedmont. The prohibition is, however, unfavourable to the manufacture to such a degree as to injure them more or less in their competition with the cotton and silk manufactures of Britain.

January 10.

Dispatches were last Saturday received by general Andreossy from his government, announcing the finitive adjustment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's Indemnities. The Cabinet of Vienna has expressed its satisfaction at this arrangement, the articles of which will probably be made public in the course of the present week.

We understand that M. Andreossy has been able, through the assistance of our Police, to discover in this country a forgery of French bank notes and government paper to an enormous amount. The persons engaged in it are all Frenchmen. Having received information of the plan, and the names of some of the ruffians engaged in the plot, he communicated the facts to our ministers, who exerted all the powers of the police to assist him in the discovery. Sir Richard Ford was on Friday and Saturday employed in the examination of the delinquents. They have been taken with all their apparatus, and with the proofs of their guilt. They will be delivered up to the French Government, there to be brought to trial for the offence. The alacrity which Ministers have shewn on the occasion: to assist in the discovery of this diabolical plan of mischief, is a seasonable reproof of the splenetic insinuations against their honour with which the French Journals are so incessantly filled.

The Archduke Charles lately gave a solemn audience to the Ambassador Champagny. The French minister proceeded to police of the Aulic Council of War, in a carriage drawn by six horses, and was accompanied by three Secretaries. The Archduke was surrounded by his Aids du-Camp, the whole of his Staff, and by many of the Ministers and Counsellors of the Teutonic Order. This being the first time that France has sent an accredited Minister to the Teutonic Order, the event is considered as a particular mark of esteem, which the first consul inclined to pay to the Archduke.

A General Union Camp Meeting,

IS contemplated to commence on FRIDAY the 22d of APRIL next, at BRAMES *Meeting-house*, in *Mecklenburg* county *Virginia*, near Skipwith's Ferry. Particular attention will be paid to this Meeting by the Members of the *Orange Presbytery of North-Carolina*. All Christian Brethren are cordially invited to give their attendance, mutually to lend a helping hand. Let all Christian People come together, intending to drop all party distinctions.

December, 20, 1802.

PURSUANT to a law of the last session of the Assembly, I hereby offer for sale 4792 dollars 19 cents, six per cent. Stock of the United States, 2396 dollars 21 cents of deferred six per cent. and 28,814 dollars 58 cents of three per cent. belonging to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

To the Friends of Literary and Moral Improvement.

THERE is probably no source of amusement and instruction more rational and attractive than public discourses on interesting subjects, when composed and pronounced with tolerable ability and eloquence. In a society like ours, where there exists as yet no class of persons whose talents are exclusively devoted to the cultivation of science and general literature, where there are few public or private libraries, and where habits of reading and research, except for professional purposes, or for the sake of amusement, are rarely cultivated, discourses of this sort would seem to be peculiarly useful: Such discourses are obviously and admirably calculated to excite curiosity, to diffuse information, to correct prevailing errors and immoralities, to suggest motives and topics for reading, reflection, and colloquial discussion, to call forth and improve in a thousand various ways, the most valuable faculties of our nature.—Under these impressions, and conceiving that Richmond presents a theatre in many respects peculiarly auspicious to the execution of such a plan, the subscriber proposes to deliver a series of Discourses, on a variety of interesting subjects, principally Moral, Political and Literary, provided the design he suggests shall obtain that portion of local patronage and co-operation which are essential to its accomplishment. The subscriber having for several years devoted his attention to philosophical and literary pursuits, having been led by his professional duties, to read and reflect impartially and intensely on the subjects he proposes to investigate, indulges a hope that his Discourses will be found not wholly unworthy of the attention of those who may be disposed to patronize whatever has a tendency to promote the diffusion of knowledge, the refinement of taste, and the liberal employment of leisure. The Discourses proposed to be delivered, will be introduced by the reading or recitation of select passages from the most celebrated English Poets, calculated to illustrate and place in an interesting light, the subject of the Discourse. The delivery of the Discourses will commence as soon as thirty persons shall annex their names to the printed proposals: every subscriber will be expected to pay one guinea; one half to be paid after the delivery of the twelfth, and the other half after the delivery of the twenty-fourth Discourse. Every person who shall annex his name to the printed proposals, will be permitted to introduce any Lady or Ladies, who may be disposed to honour the subscriber with their company, during the delivery of the Discourses.

JAMES OGILVIE.

March 9, 1803.

P. S. The Discourses will be delivered once a fortnight, on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, in the Capitol. The subject of each Discourse will be regularly announced in the *Examiner*. Gentlemen who may hereafter be disposed to patronize the subscriber's undertaking, will be permitted to annex their names to the printed proposals, at any time betwixt the commencement and completion of the Discourses, by paying part of a guinea proportional to the number of Discourses to be delivered, subsequent to the period at which they subscribe. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying two shillings for each visit.

N.B. Exclusive of the 24 Discourses mentioned in the propposals, a "Discourse on Happiness" will be pronounced on Saturday the 19th inst. when not only subscribers, but gentlemen who may wish to have specimen of the manner in which the design will be executed, before they would choose to decide whether it be or be not entitled to their patronage, are invited to attend. Subscriptions are received at the offices of the Examiner, Argus, Virginia Gazette, and at Mr. Prichard's Bookstore. *J. O.*

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas: Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the [illegible] in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capsicum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 9th of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas.) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipty, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

NOTICE!

THE Cells in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg, in the apartment appropriated for Males, being filled, no Male patient can be received therein, until some of the Cells are vacant, of which notice will be given when that shall be the case. *By order of the Directors.*

February 12th, 1803. 3t

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*, A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

The thorough-bred Horse

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now rising eight years old, and in high perfection, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March) at my ſtable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, SIX the ſingle leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either caſe—the inſurance money to be ſent with the mare; if ſhe ſhould not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. Notes of hand, for the ſeaſon, will be expected with the mares, payable the firſt day of September; which may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the laſt day of July, when the ſeaſon will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable ſure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good paſturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furniſhed, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

JOSEPH BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horſe Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakeſpeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be eaſily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inſerted here) who run him at Richmond and Peterſburg, where he was nearly diſtancing (the ſecond heat) Maria, who run with ſo much ſucceſs to the Southward.

J. BALL.

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. *eawtf*

United States of America Fifth, Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

John Wilſon and Thomas Fitchett, Plts. } In Chancery.

Againſt

Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moſes Myers, Defts.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here at the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed to the ſubſcribers by *John Woodſon*, of the county of Hanover, to ſecure the payment of a debt due from him to *Chiles Terrell*, executor of the Rev'd. *Wm.* Douglaſs, dec'd. will be expoſed to ſale, on Friday, the 8th day of *April* next, on the premiſes, ſo much of the *TRACT of LAND*, whereon the ſaid Woodſon now reſides, in the upper end of ſaid county of Hanover, as will be ſufficient to pay and ſatisfy the ſum of £.73 18 10, with intereſt thereon from the 23d September, 1801, and the coſts attending the aforeſaid Truſt, by

David Bullock & } Truſtees.
Frederick Harris, }

March 4th, 1803. 12w4t.

FOR SALE,

A Handſome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harneſs; on which a credit of ſix months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

The high bred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter, a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the ſubſcriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be ſhewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Timothy, with ſeveral other horſes in high repute, and was conſidered a horſe of great ſpeed and bottom alſo, for his racing, in almoſt every inſtance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes.

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haſkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Stirling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

Mrs. Davidſon

Reſpectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that ſhe has juſt received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Millenery,

Of the moſt approved faſhions; ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of faſhionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muſlin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which ſhe will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and faſhionable Pattern Dreſſes.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

FOR SALE,

One thouſand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee ſimple eſtate, the title to which has never been diſputed. As it ſeldom happens that a tract of ſuch valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for ſale, it is expected that thoſe inclinable to purchaſe will make ſpeedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Purſuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia, thoſe

Valuable Eſtates,

in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Cheſterhill and Kingſland Slaſhes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE ſale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt February next; the terms of ſale will be, one fourth part of the purchaſe money in caſh, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing intereſt from the day ſale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchaſers reſpectively, for the balance of the purchaſe money, and to be again ſold if the ſeveral purchaſers fail to make payment. It is propoſed to ſell the Ampthill and Cheſterhill Tracts, and the Mills ſeparately. The Mills will have a ſmall piece of land annexed to them. The Kingſland Slaſhes will be ſold in one entire tract, or divided as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes ſeveral hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its ſituation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Macmurdo and Fiſher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the ſurveys, the ſale of the Ampthill Eſtate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertiſement.

February 16, 1803.

Robert & Allan Pollok Co. &

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouſe.—This Land is conſidered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at leaſt 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is preſumed that no one would become a purchaſer without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription of ſaid land is deemed unneceſſary. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe may ſee the land by applying to *William Lindſay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouſe, or myſelf in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the caſe of *James Thompſon*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of James Thompſon, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, } *Aſſignees.*
Wm. Mackenzie, }

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 835 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettletan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 663. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, incloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington,
Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington,
Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis,
Mount Waſhington,
Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Laurence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. epſf.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify "that the bay horſe called KNOWS-"LEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel-"la, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Ruth-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Compton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 10 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Wincheſter, July 8, His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir E. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Floro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT,

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.